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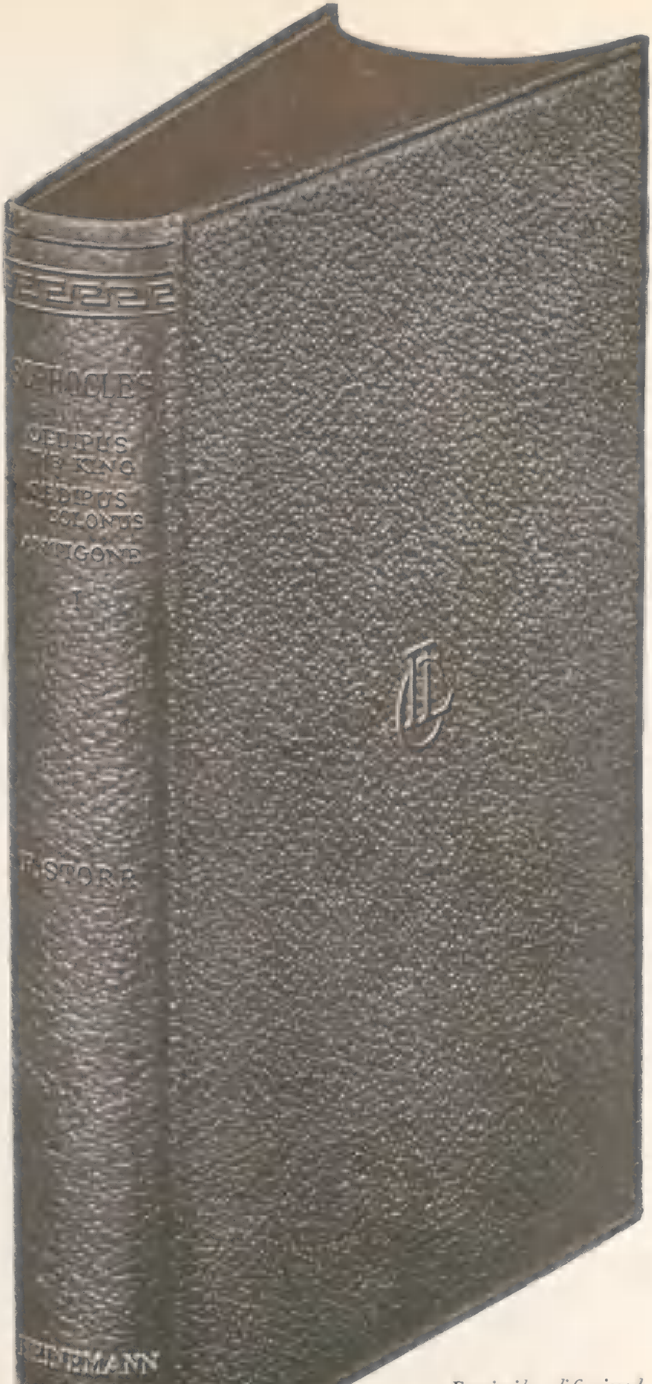
JAMES LOEB, Ph.D.

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INTRODUCTION

IN an age when the Humanities are being neglected more perhaps than at any time since the Middle Ages, and when men's minds are turning more than ever before to the practical and the material, it does not suffice to make pleas, however eloquent and convincing, for the safeguarding and further enjoyment of our greatest heritage from the past. Means must be found to place these treasures within the reach of all who care for the finer things of life. The mechanical and social achievements of our day must not blind our eyes to the fact that, in all that relates to man, his nature and aspirations, we have added little or nothing to what has been so finely said by the great men of old.

It has always seemed to me a pity that the young people of our generation should grow up with such scant knowledge of Greek and Latin literature, its wealth and variety, its freshness and its imperishable quality. The day is past when schools could afford to give sufficient time and attention to the teaching of the ancient languages to enable the student to get that enjoyment out of classical literature that made the lives of our grandfathers so rich. The demand for something "more practical," the large variety of subjects that *must* be taught, are crowding hard upon the Humanities. To make the beauty and learning, the philosophy and wit of the great writers of ancient Greece and Rome once more accessible by means of translations which are in themselves real pieces of literature, a thing to be read for the pure joy of it, and not dull transcripts of ideas that suggest in every line the existence of a finer original from which the average reader is shut out, and to place side by side with these translations the best critical texts of the original works is the object of the Loeb Classical Library.

In some cases existing translations have been used, such for instance as the stately and inimitable versions of the 16th and 17th centuries—the translation of "The Confessions of St. Augustine," by W. Watts in 1631, and the translation of Apuleius' "The Golden Ass," by W. Adlington, in 1566—but as a rule the translations included are new and from the pens of the best living scholars in Great Britain, the United States of America, Canada and the Continent. The best critical texts are always used, and where there is no satisfactory text in existence, it is the task of the translator to establish a new critical text.

The books will appeal not only to scholars who care for a uniform series of the *best* texts, and to college graduates who wish to renew and enlarge their knowledge with the help of text and translation, but also to those who know neither Greek nor Latin and yet desire to reap the fruits of ancient genius and wisdom. Some readers, too, may be enticed by the text printed opposite the translation to gather an elementary knowledge of Greek and Latin, thus greatly enhancing the interest of their reading; while the teacher of modern literature will, I trust, find these books useful in the effort to make his students acquainted with the prototypes of practically every style of modern literary composition.

JAMES LOEB

LATIN VOLUMES

BOUND IN RED

44. **APULEIUS,** *The Golden Ass (Metamorphoses).* Translated by W. Adlington (1566). Revised by S. Gaselee, of Magdalene College, Cambridge. With a frontispiece. 1 volume. (*3rd Impression.*)

¶ Apuleius is one of the world's great story-tellers, and the Golden Ass is a tale of adventure which beggars description. Along with stories of witches, grotesque and horrible, we have the loves of Cupid and Psyche, by common consent the most beautiful of all stories. There is also a detailed description of the mysteries of Isis. The whole is so told that the reader cannot but believe it to be true. Adlington's translation, which has been adopted, is one of the favourite books of the Elizabethan age, with a rich and musical style. It has been very carefully revised and brought into conformity with the latest critical text.

> "*Much of the charm of the volume in its present form is due to the skill of Mr. Gaselee's revision. A keen sense of style and scholarship was needed to bring Adlington within the scope of the Loeb Series, and Mr. Gaselee has been strikingly successful.*"
>
> SPECTATOR

26 & 27. **AUGUSTINE,** *The Confessions of St. Augustine.* Translated by W. Watts (1631). 2 volumes. (Vol. I, *3rd Impression*; Vol. II, *2nd Impression.*)

¶ This is one of the great books of the world, and has had a profound influence upon mankind. Augustine describes his own spiritual experiences

Latin Volumes

with a rare lucidity and truthfulness; his theological discussions must be read with keen attention for their intellectual power and relentless logic. But there are a number of scenes from his own life which are completely charming. The sketches of his mother make her live before us as if we had known her in the flesh; and hardly less vivid are the portraits of some of his friends and acquaintances.

> "*Watts' pages have the zest and literary instinct which marked the work of all the Renaissance translators. . . . It is extraordinary with what accuracy his version follows the rhythm of the unordered, discursive, torrential prose of the 'Confessions.'*"
>
> SPECTATOR

96 & 115. AUSONIUS. Translated by H. G. Evelyn-White, of Wadham College, Oxford. 2 volumes. With a frontispiece.

¶ Ausonius (*c.* 310-394 A.D.), a native of Bordeaux, is typical of the literary and intellectual culture of his age. A professor for more than thirty years in the University of his native town, he was appointed tutor to the young Gratian. When his pupil became Emperor, Ausonius rose to greatness, and in 379 became Consul.

Much of his verse is trivial in character; but the two series of poems commemorating deceased relatives and former professors of Bordeaux throw much light on the private and university life of the fourth century, and contain some striking individual portraits. In his most ambitious work, the *Mosella*, Ausonius is seen at his best, showing a true appreciation of the scenery and natural beauties of the river.

Ausonius is here for the first time translated into English.

> "*The admirable Loeb Library, which fishes in all the waters of antiquity, has responded to a natural curiosity, and presents us with a text of Ausonius, excellently edited and translated by Mr. H. G. E. White.*"
>
> Edmund Gosse, in THE SUNDAY TIMES

74. **BOETHIUS,** *Tractates and De Consolatione Philosophiae.* Containing a new text. Translated by Rev. H. F. Stewart, D.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and E. K. Rand, of Harvard University. 1 volume. *Latin Volumes*

¶ Boethius' "Consolation of Philosophy" is the link between ancient and modern literature. The last great Roman, he wrote a work which was universally known and studied through the Middle Ages until Aristotle was rediscovered.

> "'The Consolation *is a golden volume not unworthy of the leisure of a Plato or Tully' (Gibbon), and will assuredly retain its reputation in the world of letters as a sterling classic and a storehouse of wise counsel.*"
>
> CLASSICAL REVIEW

39. **CAESAR,** *Civil Wars.* Translated by A. G. Peskett, of Magdalene College, Cambridge. With a frontispiece and six maps. 1 volume. (*2nd Impression.*)

¶ This chronicle in three books describes the events of the Civil War during the years 49-48 B.C. They are remarkable for their directness and simplicity. "Caesar's commentaries are worthy of all praise; they are unadorned, straightforward and elegant, every ornament being stripped off as if it were a garment."—*Cicero.*

> "*Everything about Caesar is interesting, and it is fortunate that we have his own account of the years* 49 *and* 48 B.C."
>
> GLASGOW HERALD

72. **CAESAR,** *Gallic War.* Translated by Col. H. J. Edwards, C.B., of Peterhouse, Cambridge. With a frontispiece and maps. 1 volume. (*3rd Impression.*)

Latin Volumes

¶ The "Commentaries" of Caesar have been too often regarded chiefly as a school-book. In fact, the work is one of the highest and almost unique importance. Few men have "made history" as Caesar made it, and here is the record of conquests, which changed the face of our Western world, written by the conqueror's own hand. Whether his presentation of his own case be just or not, this record of the subjugation of Gaul deserves as careful study as the despatches of Wellington or Napoleon; while for all of our race it is of supreme interest as containing the earliest first-hand information we have about Britain.

"The 'Caesar' is a particularly good volume, because it has been done by a Cambridge don, who is both learned in classical history and a master of military study."

SATURDAY REVIEW

6. **CATULLUS.** Translated by the late F. W. Cornish, Vice-Provost of Eton College; **TIBULLUS.** Translated by J. P. Postgate, Litt.D., Professor of Latin, University of Liverpool; **PERVIGILIUM VENERIS.** Translated by J. W. Mackail, formerly Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. 1 volume. (*5th Impression.*)

¶ Catullus, the greatest natural genius in Latin literature, at least of those who survive, by his best lyrics stands in the front rank of lyric poets.

Tibullus, the most spontaneous of the elegiac poets, gives us pictures of rustic life which are as precious as those of Theocritus, although their scope is not so wide.

"Catullus has been placed, with few dissentient voices, among the greatest poets of all times."

Charles Whibley, in THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

40. CICERO, *De Finibus.* Translated by H. Rackham, of Christ's College, Cambridge. 1 volume. (*2nd Impression.*) *Latin Volumes*

¶ In this work is discussed the great philosophical question of the aim of human action, the supreme good; in what does happiness exist? Cicero states and criticises the answers given by Stoics, Epicureans and Antiochus of Ascalon.

> "*Mr. Rackham's version is clear and lucid, and will be serviceable for students. The introduction has a useful summary for beginners of post-Aristotelian philosophy.*"
>
> CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

30. CICERO, *De Officiis.* Translated by Walter Miller, Professor of Latin in the University of Missouri. With a frontispiece. 1 volume. (*2nd Impression.*)

¶ Cicero on Duties has been one of the most widely-read books in the world; it formed, until the nineteenth century, an indispensable part of a liberal education, and it may be doubted whether our modern books on civics can take its place. It was written by Cicero, along with other philosophical works, after he had retired from public life and shortly before his own death.

> "*The wide public eager to make acquaintance with this 'capsheaf of Cicero's ethical studies' has here an accurate and readable version to hand.*"
>
> CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

7, 8 & 97. CICERO, *Letters to Atticus.* Translated by E. O. Winstedt, of Magdalen College, Oxford. With a frontispiece. 3 volumes. (Vol. I, *3rd Impression*; Vol. II, *2nd Impression.*)

Latin Volumes

¶ Cicero's letters are regarded as the model of letter writing. These Letters to Atticus form a complete and intimate commentary on almost the most vital period of Roman History, by one of the principal actors.

> *"Mr. Winstedt deserves thanks for an edition which is a convenience to any reader and something like a necessity to those making their first acquaintance with the Letters."*
>
> CLASSICAL REVIEW

CLAUDIAN. Translated by M. Platnauer, of New College, Oxford, and Assistant Master at Winchester College. 2 volumes.

¶ Claudian is one of those writers for whom the Loeb Library seems exactly fitted. For though to the historian he is invaluable, yet as a poet he is too profuse, so that, unless he can be read rapidly, he is apt to weary. Yet he often startles by his brilliancy, as all who have glanced at the quotations from him in Gibbon are aware. Indeed, that great writer rarely refers to him except with admiration for his "genius," and in the fine criticism with which he adorns the close of his thirtieth chapter, he speaks of him as one who "is read with pleasure in every country that has retained, or acquired, the knowledge of the Latin language," and "had placed himself, after an interval of three hundred years, among the poets of ancient Rome."

112 & 113. **FRONTO,** *Correspondence.* Translated by C. R. Haines, of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. 2 volumes.

¶ This book of the correspondence between Marcus Aurelius and his tutor, the eminent orator Fronto, reveals, in Walter Pater's words, "the long-buried fragrance of a famous friendship of the ancient world, where the authors exchange their thoughts on their children, the art of speech, the subtleties of 'rhetorical

images' or health and sleep," and, we may add, on the psychology of love and the duties of a ruler. The book has been very seldom edited and still more seldom translated, and never before into English. *Latin Volumes*

> *"The introductory matter is invaluable, and we are for the first time presented with something like a definite text of the letters, so far as that is attainable."*
>
> TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

33. **HORACE,** *Odes and Epodes.* Translated by the late C. E. Bennett, Professor of Latin, Cornell University. 1 volume. (*4th Impression.*)

¶ A pleasant, scholarly translation in prose of these poems which, as Horace himself claimed, are "more lasting than bronze."

> *"The charm of Horace never stales, and, as age creeps on, more and more does the charm appeal to his readers."*
>
> CATHOLIC TIMES

91. **JUVENAL AND PERSIUS.** Translated by the late G. G. Ramsay, Professor of Latin in the University of Glasgow. 1 volume. (*2nd Impression.*)

¶ In Juvenal and Persius we have a series of pictures of Roman life, not complete of course, since a satirist always chooses the shady side, but as far as they go vivid and convincing. The sham philosopher, the literary bore, the proud noble and the rich *parvenu*; street scenes in Rome, gladiators and men and women about town, pass before us in long procession.

> *"The editors of the Loeb Classics are to be congratulated on procuring the services of Dr. Ramsay, whose racy version need fear no comparison with any of its predecessors."*
>
> TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Latin Volumes

114 & 133. **LIVY,** Translated by B. O. Foster, of Stanford University. 13 volumes. *Ready*, Vols. I and II, with maps (III *shortly*).

¶ Livy, the great historian of Rome, is not only our chief or sole authority for many of the events he describes, but is master of a fascinating style, and knows how to make the dry bones live.

> "*Mr. Foster's Introduction is intelligent and strictly relevant, and his version reaches and maintains a quite remarkably high level both of accuracy and of interest.*"
>
> ATHENÆUM

94 & 95. **MARTIAL,** *Epigrams.* Translated by W. C. Ker, sometime Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge. 2 volumes.

¶ Martial's Epigrams are so various in style and subject that it is impossible to summarise them. He is a master of the epigram of point, the barbed irony that leaves a smart behind; sometimes he shows a rollicking sense of fun; again he is serious, even touching. A large number of town figures are depicted in these books, and they contain vivid sketches of daily life. His coarseness reflects one aspect of that life, as his flattery of the emperor reflects another. The flattery is so broad that it is impossible to doubt that Martial was laughing in his sleeve.

> "*The reader now has an excellent chance of appreciating with the least possible trouble the witty malice and finesse of Martial.*"
>
> TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

41. **OVID,** *Heroides and Amores.* Translated by Grant Showerman, Professor of Latin in the University of Wisconsin. 1 volume. (*2nd Impression.*)

¶ The Heroides and Amores show the perfection of Ovid's literary style. They are full of difficulties in spite of apparent simplicity, and in each case the translator has produced a clever and helpful version in English prose.

"Professsr Showerman's Ovid is an admirable version, done as well as it could be done by anyone but a poet, who would be better employed in original work." *Latin Volumes*

SPECTATOR

42 & 43. **OVID,** *Metamorphoses.* Translated by F. J. Miller, Professor of Latin in the University of Chicago. 2 volumes. (*2nd Edition.*)

¶ The Metamorphoses is a storehouse of classical mythology in hexameter verse. The greatest ingenuity is displayed in weaving together these tales of ancient lore, and there are in it innumerable passages of surpassing beauty.

"Of all the volumes issued by the Loeb Library it would be hard to find a couple more delightful. This arises not only from the subject itself . . . but also in no small degree from the charm of the translation. Mr. Miller has caught very happily the vivacity and picturesqueness of the original, and the whole goes with a swing."

CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

PERVIGILIUM VENERIS (*see Catullus*).

¶ The "Pervigilium" is a remarkable poem, on the borderland of ancient and modern times, and in harmony with both.

"Amid such general excellence, it is invidious to select anything for special notice; but we cannot pass over without mention the exquisite beauty of Professor Mackail's translation of the too-little-known 'Pervigilium Veneris.'"

SCHOOLMASTER

15. **PETRONIUS.** Translated by M. Heseltine, of New College, Oxford. **SENECA,** Apocolocyntosis. Translated by W. H. D. Rouse, Litt.D., of Christ's College, Cambridge (*see page* 19). 1 volume. (*4th Impression.*)

Latin Volumes

¶ Petronius was an elegant of the court of Nero. His "Satyricon," as we have it, is fragmentary; the original must have been a most important book, comparable only to Rabelais for its admixture of wisdom and extravagance. It is a sort of comic romance, verse and prose mixed; its one complete section is the supper of Trimalchio, where we have an inimitable picture of the Roman self-made man. Whether this was really the work of Petronius *arbiter elegantiae*, as Tacitus calls him, is not certain.

> *"Petronius, whom Mr. Michael Heseltine has translated with such lively grace as to bring him as near modern readers as Sterne or Mr. George Moore, is superlatively disreputable where Apuleius is positively so, but what an exquisitely painted satire he gives us of Roman corruption and millionaired vulgarity! . . . There is in the satire a Beardsleyish wit and pleasure in gilded corruption. But Beardsley had none of the abundance of Petronius."*
>
> DAILY NEWS

60 & 61. **PLAUTUS.** Translated by Paul Nixon, of Bowdoin College. 4 volumes. *Ready*, Vols. I and II; Vol. III *shortly*.

CONTENTS

Volume I	*Volume II*
AMPHITRYON	CASINA
THE COMEDY OF ASSES	THE CASKET COMEDY
THE POT OF GOLD	CURCULIO
THE TWO BACCHISES	EPIDICUS
THE CAPTIVES	THE TWO MENAECHMUSES

¶ Everyone who has a sense of humour loves Plautus. Martin Luther is said in his flight to have carried the Bible in one pocket and Plautus in the other. Besides being full of fun, Plautus has a bearing on English literature; in particular, the "Comedy of Errors" is adapted from the "Menaechmi." In the history of drama he helps to represent for us the New Greek Comedy, now mostly lost.

> *"The Loeb Plautus is in good hands. . . . Professor Nixon makes a discreet use of America's wealth of slang, and he tackles the jokes with vigour."*
>
> CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

55 & 59. **PLINY,** *Letters.* Melmoth's translation revised by W. M. L. Hutchinson, of Newnham College, Cambridge. 2 volumes. *Latin Volumes*

¶ Pliny's letters, although less spontaneous than Cicero's, for they are obviously intended for publication, are really good reading. They contain many allusions to historical characters, descriptions of Roman life, ghost stories, and many anecdotes; best known of all is the description of the eruption of Vesuvius which buried Pompeii. A series of letters that passed between Pliny and the emperor Trajan gives the earliest outside description of the Christian sect. Melmoth's translation, with its old-world formality, is admirably suited to the style of the original; it has been revised where necessary by the editor.

> "*Any collection of the world's finest letters would be bound to include that one in which Pliny describes how his uncle went out to his death with a pillow on his head during the eruption of Vesuvius, as well as many others from this entertaining, though by no means humorous, book.*"
>
> DAILY NEWS

18. **PROPERTIUS.** Translated by H. E. Butler, Professor of Latin in the University of London. 1 volume. (*2nd Impression.*)

¶ The Elegies of Propertius are mostly love-poems. The best of them show a deeper passion than almost any of the other elegiac poets. But Propertius, more than most Latin poets, needs a translation to help the reader. He is full of mythological allusions, which are explained in the very full index (22 pp.).

> "*Mr. Butler's translation is as good as the delightful specimens scattered through his book on the later Latin poets led one to expect.*"
>
> THE TIMES

Latin Volumes

124—127. **QUINTILIAN.** Translated by H. E. Butler, Professor of Latin in the University of London. 4 volumes.

¶ Quintilian claims a place of his own in every educational library, for his is the first treatise on education written by a practical and very distinguished teacher. For twenty years he held an unique position in Rome, and was the first member of his calling to be recognised as a public servant and "to receive a salary from the State," while he was finally raised "to consular rank." The *Training of an Orator* has, indeed, long since ceased to be the aim of education and his technical rules no longer interest, yet large portions of his work, such as the general precepts on education in the First Book and the famous criticisms on Greek and Roman authors in the Tenth, are of lasting interest and importance.

> "*For the first time Quintilian's great classical treatise will be adequately brought within reach of the educated English public. . . . Professor Butler's name is the guarantee for a scholarly translation, and his English is easy and unaffected, and very readable.*"
>
> TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

116. **SALLUST.** Translated by J. C. Rolfe, Professor of Latin in the University of Pennsylvania. 1 volume.

¶ Sallust describes the Conspiracy of Catiline and the War with Jugurtha. Both works throw much light on the social conditions of Rome as well as on their proper subjects.

> "*Professor Rolfe has produced a readable and straightforward translation.*"
>
> CLASSICAL REVIEW

139. SCRIPTORES HISTORIAE AUGUSTAE. Translated by D. Magie, Ph.D. 3 volumes. *Ready*, Vol. I. *Latin Volumes*

¶ This work, which contains biographies of the Roman Emperors from Hadrian onwards, claims a place in every historical library. It was in its day a very famous book. The great Fulda codex was annotated by Petrarch and transcribed "with his own hand" by Poggio. The *editio princeps* dates back to 1475, the Aldine to 1516 and that of Erasmus to 1518, while among later editors and commentators are Casaubon, Gruter, and Salmasius, and it is continually cited by Gibbon. Modern criticism, however, has dealt very severely with it, and much of it is without doubt untrustworthy. None the less its anecdotes and gossip will entertain the general reader, while the student will find in it "an important source for the history of the second and third centuries," and also be able to sift the gold from the dross with the aid of the many notes and references here given.

"Professor Magie is a historian of great reputation, and the work could not have been entrusted to more capable hands."

WESTMINSTER GAZETTE

SENECA, *Apocolocyntosis* (*see Petronius*).

¶ The "Apocolocyntosis" is a satyric medley on the Emperor Claudius, of doubtful authorship. It is in prose and verse.

"Dr. Rouse's translation of Seneca's skit is scholarly and brisk, and his verse renderings go with a swing and a rattle."

CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

Latin Volumes

75 & 76. **SENECA,** *Epistulae Morales.* Translated by R. M. Gummere, of Haverford College. 3 volumes. *Ready*, Vols. I and II.

¶ The Letters of Seneca were held in high esteem by our forefathers, but of late they have fallen into neglect, although no better model of this class of writing, to which the philosophic essay owes its origin, can be found anywhere. Although the *anima naturaliter Christiana* of the writer needs to be understood by all who would comprehend the many influences at work in the first century of the Christian Era, these letters have never before been properly edited or translated, and the present volumes are designed to satisfy a real want.

> "*The translation is worthy of much praise, both for accuracy and style. It is rapid, forceful, and idiomatic, and reproduces well the manner of Seneca.*"
>
> Roger Miller in CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY (Chicago).

62 & 78. **SENECA,** *Tragedies.* Translated by F. J. Miller, of the University of Chicago. 2 volumes.

CONTENTS

Volume I	*Volume II*
HERCULES FURENS	AGAMEMNON
TROADES	THYESTES
MEDEA	HERCULES OETAEUS
HIPPOLYTUS	PHOENISSAE
OEDIPUS	OCTAVIA

¶ The tragedies are of the first importance in the history of the drama; they have influenced the theatre all over Europe.

> "*Undoubtedly those who wish to understand the spirit of Seneca's age must read his plays.*"
>
> TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Latin Volumes

31 & 38. **SUETONIUS.** Translated by J. C. Rolfe, Professor of Latin in the University of Pennsylvania. With a frontispiece. 2 volumes. (*2nd Impression.*)

CONTENTS

Volume I	*Volume II*
The Lives of the Caesars	*The Lives of the Caesars (continued)*
THE DEIFIED JULIUS	THE DEIFIED CLAUDIUS
THE DEIFIED AUGUSTUS	NERO
TIBERIUS	GALBA, OTHO AND VITELLIUS
GAIUS CALIGULA	THE DEIFIED VESPASIAN
	THE DEIFIED TITUS
	DOMITIAN

The Lives of Illustrious Men.—Poets

TERENCE	PERSIUS
VIRGIL	LUCAN
HORACE	THE LIVES OF PLINY THE ELDER AND PASSIENUS CRISPUS
TIBULLUS	

¶ Suetonius, the Imperial Gossip, is one of the most entertaining of ancient writers. He tells how the emperors looked and dressed, what they ate, their jests and their freaks, and to him no one is a hero. Many do not know that one emperor had thin legs, and that he had always to ride after dinner, so that the dinner might sink more easily into them.

> "*Modern historians doubt some of the vileness and madness in the book, but it is at least immensely exciting as sensational fiction.*"
>
> DAILY NEWS

35. **TACITUS,** *Dialogus.* Translated by the late Sir Wm. Peterson, Principal of McGill University. *Agricola* and *Germania.* Translated by Maurice Hutton, Professor of Greek at University College, Toronto. With a frontispiece and two maps. 1 volume. (*2nd Impression.*)

Latin Volumes

¶ The "Dialogus," a treatise on the decay of oratory, throws light on Roman education, and it is so seldom read that it will prove a popular feature in this series. The two other pieces are important for Germanic ethnology and early British history; the "Agricola" gives the life of a Roman truly noble, perhaps the finest biography in ancient literature.

> *"This is a volume which . . . should appeal strongly to English readers, because it contains the 'Agricola,' which gives an early account of our island and its people."*
>
> CATHOLIC TIMES

22 & 23. **TERENCE.** Translated by the late John Sargeaunt, of Westminster School. With a frontispiece. 2 volumes. (*3rd Impression.*)

CONTENTS

Volume I	*Volume II*
THE LADY OF ANDROS	PHORMIO
THE SELF TORMENTOR	THE MOTHER-IN-LAW
THE EUNUCH	THE BROTHERS

¶ Terence, famed for his pure and lucid Latin style, is highly important in the history of the drama. He represents for us the Greek social comedy, of which no single example has survived complete in the Greek. Certain comedies of Terence have been acted in Westminster School since its foundation; and the translator comes to his work with a practical knowledge of Terence as acted, which makes his translation unique. In his stage directions he follows the Westminster tradition.

> *"The plays of Terence are always a delight to readers of classical literature. . . . The translation . . . is admirable, at once faithful and racy; it is a triumph of accurate version."*
>
> CATHOLIC TIMES

TIBULLUS (*see Catullus*)

¶ Tibullus, the most spontaneous of the elegiac poets, gives us pictures of rustic life which are as precious as those of Theocritus, although their scope is narrower.

> "*Professor Postgate's translation rises above the ordinary levels of prose to that precarious borderland of prose-poetry where De Quincey and Ruskin so often practised their art.*"
>
> THE TIMES

63 & 64. **VIRGIL.** Translated by H. R. Fairclough, Professor of Latin, Stanford University. With a frontispiece. 2 volumes. (Vol. I, *3rd*; Vol. II, *2nd Impression.*)

CONTENTS

Volume I	*Volume II*
ECLOGUES	AENEID VII-XII
GEORGICS	THE MINOR POEMS
AENEID I-VI	

¶ No man who has read Virgil needs our comments: by Dr. Loeb's help, *cras amet qui numquam amavit, quique amavit cras amet.*

> "*The translation opposite gives in effect a continuous explanatory commentary, to which even a scholar may be glad to turn for suggestion or elucidation.*"
>
> TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

GREEK VOLUMES

BOUND IN GREEN

45. **ACHILLES TATIUS.** Translated by S. Gaselee, of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1 volume.

¶ A Greek novel, a love story with deeds of derring-do.

> "*Mr. Gaselee has performed his task with a master's gusto. . . . It is no flattery to say that Mr. Gaselee decidedly betters his original; he has a fine command of English, grace, resource and finesse.*"
>
> TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

106. **AESCHINES,** *Speeches.* Translated by C. D. Adams, of Dartmouth College. 1 volume.

¶ Aeschines is remembered by most as the great opponent of Demosthenes. He published three speeches, which show powers only second to his great rival.

> "*Dr. Adams has given us a sound and useful version.*"
>
> TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

145. **AESCHYLUS.** Translated by H. Weir Smyth, of Harvard University. 2 volumes. *Ready*, Vol. I.

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SUPPLIANT MAIDENS
PERSIANS
SEVEN AGAINST THEBES
PROMETHEUS

¶ The plays of Aeschylus, hardly less than the Iliad and the Odyssey, are a miracle of literature. Before

Aeschylus, tragedy was not; with him it seems to leap to life almost full-grown. Of the seven plays which survive all are remarkable, and three, the Prometheus, the Persae, and the Agamemnon, are masterpieces which, in spite of technical defects and the limitations imposed by the conditions of the ancient stage, will always command the admiration of mankind. The present volume possesses a text to which a famous American scholar has devoted immense labour, together with a version which, although the maxim *traduttori traditori* must always apply to translators of Aeschylus, certainly does not commit that worst of "treasons" which leaves the reader in doubt as to the exact meaning of the original.

Greek Volumes

121 & 122. APOLLODORUS. Translated by Sir J. G. Frazer, F.B.A., F.R.S., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 2 volumes.

¶ The Library of Apollodorus is "a plain unvarnished summary of Greek myths and heroic legends," compiled, says Sir James Frazer, "faithfully, if uncritically, from the best sources open to the author," and "it presents us with a history of the world, as it was conceived by the Greeks, from the dark beginning down to the time when the mists of fable began to lift and the real authors to appear upon the scene." Its "documentary value" is undoubtedly high, and is increased tenfold for the student by the full annotation which has been provided by the translator from the inexhaustible stores of his learning, and by the numerous appendices on points of folk-lore or mythology which are of special interest.

> *"Its value is, of course, immensely enhanced by the good fortune which has found for it a translator and commentator in the author of "The Golden Bough." . . . The translation is, as was to be expected, lucid and scholarly. . . . But the most valuable part of the work is to be found in the notes, and the Editors of the Loeb Library were wise in admitting an innovation which places these volumes of the series in a class of their own."*
>
> WESTMINSTER GAZETTE

Greek Volumes

1. **APOLLONIUS RHODIUS.** Translated by the late R. C. Seaton, of Jesus College, Cambridge. 1 volume. (*3rd Impression.*)

¶ The Alexandrian epic of Apollonius describes the Quest of the Golden Fleece. It is notable as the first elaborate poem which treats the subject of love in the romantic spirit. The amusing scene between Aphrodite and Eros shows the ordinary spoilt child of the contemporary Greek household, and is very much like the spoilt child of to-day. Apollonius in literature is important as one of the precursors of Virgil, and in our own language he served as model for William Morris' "Life and Death of Jason."

> "*It is a story of magic and adventure, of sorcery and love-potions, of brave combats and gentle dalliance, a story which has been told a thousand times, and whose natural beauty is still undimmed.*"

Charles Whibley in THE PALL MALL GAZETTE

24 & 25. **THE APOSTOLIC FATHERS.** Translated by Kirsopp Lake, of Harvard University. 2 volumes. (Vol. I, *3rd;* Vol. II, *2nd Impression.*)

¶ The writings here included are the epistles of Clement, Polycarp, Ignatius and Barnabas, the Didache, the Shepherd of Hermas, the Martyrdom of Polycarp, and the Epistle to Diognetus. These come directly after the New Testament and are of the first importance in Church History.

> "*Professor Lake has given us an admirable rendering in terse, modern English of these important writings, and his edition is by far the best for the non-specialist reader that has yet appeared.*"

CLASSICAL REVIEW

Greek Volumes

2—5. APPIAN'S ROMAN HISTORY.

Translated by the late Horace White, LL.D., of New York. 4 volumes.

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Volume I	*Volume III*
BOOKS I-VIII. PART I	THE CIVIL WARS. BOOKS I-III
Volume II	*Volume IV*
BOOKS VIII, PART II-XII	THE CIVIL WARS. BOOK III (CONTINUED)-V

¶ Appian describes the wars of the Romans ethnographically, taking in turn the various nations against whom the Romans fought. The works which have come down to us include the Spanish, Hannibalic, Punic, Illyrian, Syrian, Mithridatic, forming the first two volumes, and five books of the Civil Wars. The last is the only ancient account of the Agrarian controversy which gives both sides of the question. The translator was a well-known public man in the United States, the friend and biographer of Abraham Lincoln.

> *"Mr. White's competent version should be of great use to historical students, and the enterprise of the editors in seeking out authors so little known is much to be commended."*
>
> SPECTATOR

129. CALLIMACHUS AND LYCOPHRON.

Translated by A. W. Mair, Professor of Greek, Edinburgh University; and **ARATUS.** Translated by G. R. Mair, Headmaster of Spier's School, Beith. 1 volume. With Maps of the Stars.

¶ The Greek poets of the Alexandrian school are comparatively little known. Yet they hold an important place in the history of literature. Callimachus especially, with his love for "the short and highly polished poem, in which the recondite learning of the time should find expression," had a powerful

Greek Volumes

influence on Roman poetry, so that Propertius made it his highest ambition to be accounted "the Roman Callimachus." Under the guidance of Prof. Mair, who is no less "learned" than his author, he can here be studied with ease in spite of his frequent difficulty. Virgil seems to have known Aratus almost by heart, and Ovid declares that his fame will last "while the sun and moon endure," and, though didactic poetry is now out of fashion, the student will find in his poems on the "Stars" and "Weather Signs" a very interesting record of ancient astronomical lore and observation. Lycophron, "the obscure," is one of the curiosities of literature; pedantry and the love of "recondite learning" have never produced a stranger piece of work.

"640 *pages of such learning (and such printing) are rarely to be had to-day for ten shillings. The distracted scholar has his turn in this volume, and will be grateful to the Messrs. Mair for their patience, their care, ana their learning.*"

CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

92. CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA,

The Exhortation to the Greeks, The Rich Man's Salvation, and a short fragment entitled To the Newly Baptized. Translated by the Rev. G. W. Butterworth, First Bodington Fellow of the University of Leeds. With a frontispiece and an appendix on the Greek Mysteries. 1 volume.

¶ Clement of Alexandria lived at a time when the Christian Church was first becoming fully conscious of its strength, and of its world-wide mission. Though a severe critic of the old religions, he boldly refused to banish Greek philosophy from the Church. He was a man of wide reading, broad outlook and human sympathies, balanced in judgment, and not without humour. His style can rise at times to

heights of real eloquence. "He seems to me," said F. D. Maurice, "*that* one of the old Fathers whom we should all have reverenced most as a teacher and loved most as a friend." *Greek Volumes*

"Mr. Butterworth's translation has both vigour and elegance."

SATURDAY REVIEW

69. **DAPHNIS AND CHLOE.** Thornley's translation, revised by J. M. Edmonds, of Jesus College, Cambridge; **PARTHENIUS.** Translated by S. Gaselee, of Magdalene College, Cambridge. 1 volume.

¶ "Daphnis and Chloe" is a charming idyll of the country, which gives a vivid picture of life in Lesbos amongst simple folk. "Parthenius" is a collection of short love-stories.

"Longus's story is certainly the best of all the Greek novels. . . . And Thornley's translation (most skilfully completed by Mr. Edmonds) is a pure delight."

SPECTATOR

32, 37, 53, 66, 82 & 83. **DIO CASSIUS,** *Roman History*. Translated by E. Cary, Ph.D. 9 volumes. *Ready*, Vols. I-VI. *Others in preparation.*

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Greek Volumes

¶ Dio Cassius wrote the history of Rome in eighty books, from the beginning to A.D. 229. Only fragments remain of the earlier parts, but from books 36 to 54 it is complete, and includes the events from the wars of Lucullus and Pompey to the death of Agrippa, 10 B.C. The gaps are fully supplied by abridgments and excerpts, which have been collected with infinite labour and are here printed in their proper places. For part of the later history he is himself a witness at first hand.

> "*One can be thankful to the editors of this most useful series for giving us convenient access to this work.*"
>
> SPECTATOR

9—12. **EURIPIDES.** Translated by A. S. Way, D.Lit., of the University of London. With two frontispieces. 4 volumes. (Vols. I, II and IV, *3rd*; Vol. III, *2nd Impression.*)

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THE DAUGHTERS OF TROY
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BACCHANALS
MADNESS OF HERCULES
CHILDREN OF HERCULES
PHOENICIAN MAIDENS
SUPPLIANTS

Volume IV

ION
HIPPOLYTUS
MEDEA
ALCESTIS

¶ Dr. Way's well-known translation of Euripides is here revised and improved. In it the student of literature who cannot read Greek will find a true echo of the dramatist, who in antiquity had a unique reputation. The translation is in verse and adheres very closely to the text.

> "*The version is worth reading itself, for its native excellence and beauty.*"
>
> CATHOLIC TIMES

Greek Volumes

71. GALEN, *On the Natural Faculties.* Translated by A. J. Brock, M.D., of Edinburgh. 1 volume.

¶ Claudius Galenus, a native of Pergamus, lived in the second century A.D. His work is a brilliant summing-up of the whole content of Greek medicine which had developed during the 500 years separating him from Hippocrates. The authority of Galen was supreme all through the Middle Ages, and declined at the Renascence. In these days of specialism, when synthesis is so urgently needed, the intelligent physician will turn once again with profit to the pages of the great Pergamene.

> "*As we can judge it, Dr. Brock's book seems to be a model of what such a book should be. The Introduction says enough to put a layman in the way of seeing the importance of the problems Galen was dealing with. . . . The translation is close and idiomatic, and the notes adequate.*"
>
> NATION (New York)

67, 68, 84, 85, 86. THE GREEK ANTHOLOGY. Translated by W. R. Paton. 5 volumes. Vol. V, illustrated. (Vols. I and II, *2nd Impression.*)

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BOOK XI THE CONVIVIAL AND SATIRICAL EPIGRAMS
BOOK XII—STRATO'S *MUSA PUERILIS*

Volume V

BOOK XIII—EPIGRAMS IN VARIOUS METRES
BOOK XIV—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEMS, RIDDLES, ORACLES
BOOK XV—MISCELLANEA
BOOK XVI—EPIGRAMS OF THE PLANUDEAN ANTHOLOGY NOT IN THE PALATINE MANUSCRIPT

Greek Volumes

¶ A collection of poems, chiefly lyric, ranging over the whole of Greek literature from Simonides to the Byzantine empire. It contains epitaphs, epigrams, love-poems, jests, riddles, descriptions of works of art, dedications, and all sorts of things. Some of the most beautiful epitaphs and lyrics of all literature are preserved here.

"One of the books of the year."

"The Year's Work" in CLASSICAL STUDIES

28. THE GREEK BUCOLIC POETS (*Theocritus, Bion, Moschus*). Translated by J. M. Edmonds, of Jesus College, Cambridge. 1 volume. (*3rd Impression.*)

¶ Theocritus discovered a new vein of real poetry in an artificial age, and his best poems are unique of their kind. They give us pictures of rustic manners drawn to the life, full of grace and humour. Theocritus has had a deep influence on English poetry. This volume includes Bion and Moschus, the other bucolic poets.

"Mr. Edmonds has succeeded in giving a touch of virility to his authors which no other translator of them, not even Andrew Lang, has ever done."

SCHOOLMASTER

117—119. HERODOTUS. Translated by A. D. Godley, of Magdalen College, Oxford. 4 volumes with maps. *Ready*, Vols. I-III; Vol. IV *shortly*.

¶ The professed object of Herodotus is to write the history of the Persian invasion of Greece in 490 and 480 B.C. In reality his nine books cover a much wider field. They are a description of the world as it existed for a Greek of the fifth century. The supreme greatness of the "Father of History" is his

unrivalled gift of narrative. He adorns all that he touches; he can redeem even a catalogue from dulness. As a historian Herodotus has been often blamed for a want of the critical faculty, and for lending too ready an ear to hearsay and legend. It is true that where a narrator makes it his practice to tell the tale as it was told to him, there must be much chaff as well as grain. But the world has gained infinitely by such catholicity; apart from the interest which it adds to narrative, it has at least provided later students of history with hypotheses as starting points; and in very many cases modern investigation has established the substantial truth of what earlier critics dismissed as merely imaginative.

Greek Volumes

"Mr. Godley and Herodotus are both attractive people, and here for once the reader who takes them together will say that three is company."

CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

57. HESIOD AND THE HOMERIC HYMNS.

Translated by H. G. Evelyn-White, of Wadham College, Oxford. With a frontispiece. 1 volume. (*2nd Impression.*)

¶ Hesiod is the first Greek writer whose personal character appears through his writings. His works contain mythology, folk-lore, and hints on agriculture, all of importance in their respective departments; he is a crabbed old farmer, with a grim humour, and a grudge against his ne'er-do-well brother, whom he lectures. The Hymns contain a number of important legends; some are of great beauty, and the "Hymn to Hermes" is highly amusing.

This volume contains in a convenient compass what cannot be found in any other existing book; and the text of Hesiod includes all the newly discovered fragments from papyri. It is one of the cheapest classical volumes ever published.

Greek Volumes

"Mr. Evelyn-White's volume . . . deserves special praise. . . . The version is neat, accurate and lucid. Indeed, Mr. White's version is almost readable for its own sake, and, if it achieves this in addition to verbal accuracy, a translation of the literal school has achieved all that it can do."

SPECTATOR

104 & 105. **HOMER,** *The Odyssey*. Translated by A. T. Murray, of Stanford University. 2 volumes.

¶ This incomparable poem is presented in a new prose version which should commend itself to all lovers of the Odyssey.

"Professor A. T. Murray . . . has done his difficult work well."

SPECTATOR

13 & 29. **JULIAN.** Translated by Wilmer Cave Wright, Professor of Greek at Bryn Mawr College. 3 volumes. *Ready*, Vols. I and II; Vol. III *shortly*.

¶ Julian deserves to be remembered for more than what is meant by his name, the Apostate. He was a good general and a good scholar; as a writer he is a rhetorician and something more. His satire "Misopogon" throws light on social customs; his works generally are full of classical echoes. To the ordinary student his style often presents difficulties; and the translator, who has made a special study of Julian, will prove to them a most timely helper.

"The translation is excellent, and this volume should find many readers among historical students who go for information to the documents."

CATHOLIC TIMES

14, 54 & 130. **LUCIAN.** Translated by A. M. Harmon, of Yale University. In 8 volumes. *Ready*, Vols. I-III; Vols. I and II, *2nd Impression*; Vol. IV, *shortly*. *Greek Volumes*

¶ Lucian, the wittiest Greek of a nation that loved wit, is one of those writers who cannot grow old. His wit is modern enough to delight a reading circle of working-men, a group of schoolboys, or the most learned scholars if they still remain human. He is an invaluable commentator upon ancient literature and mythology, and he draws for us a number of contemporary portraits.

> "*The wit, the irreverence, the common-sense of this Syrian satirist make a special appeal to the humour of the present age. . . . Lucian's dialogues seem scarcely more distant from us than 'Penguin Island.'*"
>
> DAILY NEWS

142. **LYRA GRAECA.** Translated by J. M. Edmonds, late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. 3 volumes. Vol. I, with a frontispiece; Vol. II, *shortly*.

¶ This will contain all the lyric poets except Pindar, including Bacchylides and Timotheus, and all the newly discovered fragments to the date of publication. It also contains a number of restorations, given with all proper corrections, which will enable students to see the poems in a less fragmentary condition. They will find too means for the study and criticism of the literary traditions. No other book offers the same materials.

> "*One of the most important and delightful books that have been offered to lovers of Greek poetry for many years.*"
>
> SPECTATOR

Greek Volumes

58. **MARCUS AURELIUS.** Translated by C. R. Haines, of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. 1 volume. With a frontispiece.

¶ A book of meditations, in which the emperor sets down his thoughts of men and of life for his own delectation. It discloses his mind in an intimate way.

> "*This edition of Marcus Aurelius may be taken to mark a great advance in general usefulness over any yet issued in England.*"
>
> JOURNAL OF HELLENIC STUDIES

132. **MENANDER.** Translated by F. C. Allinson, Professor of Greek Literature and History in Brown University. 1 volume, with a frontispiece and an illustration.

¶ This edition contains everything that survives of the author, except a few single words without context. The newly discovered fragments are included. Students will find in this single volume what would otherwise have to be gathered from many.

> "*This book will be useful to scholars, for it fills a notable gap. It is the most convenient available text of the new fragments, and it is unique in containing also a good selection from the old ones.*"
>
> CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

PARTHENIUS. *See Daphnis & Chloe, page* 29.

93. **PAUSANIAS,** *Description of Greece.* Translated by W. H. S. Jones, of St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. 5 volumes and Companion Volume containing maps, plans and indices. *Ready*, Vol. 1.

Greek Volumes

¶ Pausanias wrote a Guide Book to Greece which is indispensable for the modern traveller. Besides the description of places and monuments, the work is full of myths and legends, many of which are preserved only here.

> "*A careful perusal of every page of this new rendering warrants the opinion that the translator has throughout been singularly successful in supplying a clear and easily readable equivalent for the original text.*"
>
> TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

134. **PHILOSTRATUS & EUNAPIUS:** *Lives of the Sophists.* Translated by Wilmer Cave Wright, Professor of Greek, Bryn Mawr College. 1 volume.

¶ There have been few social phenomena more strange than the influence once exercised by the so-called "Sophists," of whom Herod of Atticus is perhaps the best known, and who were, in fact, professors of rhetorical declamation. "For the only time in history," says Mrs. Wilmer Wright, "professors were generally acknowledged as social leaders, went on important embassies, made large fortunes . . . and swayed the fate of whole cities"; and, above all, they played an important part in "keeping alive the interest in the Greek classics, the ἀρχαῖοι or standard authors."

> "*Of Philostratus' 'Lives' I find no translation earlier than that of Professor Wright, for which the general reader, no less than the scholar, will be grateful.*"
>
> Edmund Gosse in the SUNDAY TIMES

16 & 17. **PHILOSTRATUS,** *The Life of Apollonius of Tyana.* Translated by F. C. Conybeare, of University College, Oxford. With a frontispiece. 2 volumes. (*2nd Impression.*)

Greek Volumes

¶ The life of Apollonius is important as a document in the history of religion. Apollonius was a mystic and an ascetic, who had a great reputation in his day for holiness, and was believed to perform miracles. In the struggle between Paganism and Christianity, some of the enemies of the new religion set up Apollonius, long after his death, as a rival to Christ. The Epistles of Apollonius and the treatise of Eusebius attacking the supposed divine power of Apollonius are also included in this edition.

"*It is very good reading, in both original and translation.*"

PALL MALL GAZETTE

56. **PINDAR.** Translated by the late Sir J. E. Sandys, Litt.D., of St. John's College, Cambridge. With a frontispiece. 1 volume. (*2nd Edition.*)

¶ The great unapproachable master of lyric on the grand scale. He is unique in literature.

This is the only edition of Pindar which contains the text and translation not only of all the Odes, but also of the principal fragments, old and new.

"*What with its full introduction, its critical apparatus, and its many explanatory notes, this book is a necessary help to the study of Pindar.*"

CAMBRIDGE REVIEW

36. **PLATO,** *Euthyphro*, *Apology*, *Crito*, *Phaedo*, *Phaedrus*. Translated by H. N. Fowler, of Western Reserve University. With a frontispiece. (*2nd Impression.*) *Others in preparation.*

¶ This volume contains the dialogues that deal with the last days of Socrates, and it cannot fail to attract all who value a story of a noble life and death. The "Phaedo" is especially noteworthy for the discussion of the immortality of the soul. The "Phaedrus,"

Greek Volumes

which is outside this circle, contains the Platonic theory of love.

Besides the separate introductions to the different dialogues, a general introduction to the study of Plato has been added by W. R. M. Lamb, of Trinity College, Cambridge.

> "*While the world lasts the charm of these dialogues will not fade. . . . And Mr. Fowler's fine translation, with the good introductions and index, will surely tempt even Greekless readers to taste the beauty of old Greek literary art, shown though it be through an English dress.*"
>
> CATHOLIC TIMES

123. **PLATO.** *Theaetetus and Sophist.* Translated by H. N. Fowler, of Western Reserve University.

¶ The Theaetetus, one of the most perfect dialogues in form and full of humour and character, is not only most exact in philosophical expression but shows a moral earnestness like that of the Phaedo. The interest of the Sophist is chiefly metaphysical.

46, 47, 65, 80, 87, 98, 99, 100, 101 & 102. **PLUTARCH,** *The Parallel Lives.* Translated by B. Perrin, of Yale University. 11 volumes. *Ready*, Vols. I-X. Vol. XI *shortly*.

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Volume X

AGIS AND CLEOMENES—TIBERIUS AND CAIUS GRACCHUS—PHILOPOEMEN AND FLAMININUS

Greek Volumes

¶ Plutarch's "Lives" is an inimitable book, which has been part of a boy's education throughout many centuries. Unfortunately the utilitarian reaction of the nineteenth century banished him, with other good writers, from our schools. Both in matter and in style these lives are valuable and have formed the foundation of many later writings.

"The Loeb Plutarch stands alone."

CLASSICAL REVIEW

128 & 137. **POLYBIUS.** Translated by the late W. R. Paton. In 6 volumes. *Ready*, Vols. I and II. Vols. III-VI *shortly*.

¶ The History of Polybius is remarkable, not only for the detailed description of events, but for the lessons which he draws for the statesman, and for the careful sketches of character. It is full of lively touches, and the reader will learn, only here, such things as the way to make a Roman camp, from the first turf turned to the completed fortress.

48, 81 & 107. **PROCOPIUS,** *History of the Wars*. Translated by H. B. Dewing, of Princeton University. 6 volumes. *Ready*, Vols. I-III. *Others in preparation.*

¶ Procopius' secret history is a *chronique scandaleuse* of the court of Constantinople from A.D. 549 to 562. He may be regarded as the Greek gossip, to compare with the Latin gossip Suetonius; but he is a first-hand authority on his subject.

"'Happy would be my lot could I always tread in the footsteps of such a guide.' To this burst of unwonted praise does Gibbon come when he deals with Procopius of Caesarea. . . . Dr. Dewing writes with ease. His translation is therefore very readable."

CLASSICAL REVIEW

Greek Volumes

19. **QUINTUS SMYRNAEUS.** Translated into verse by A. S. Way, D.Lit., of the University of London. 1 volume.

¶ Quintus of Smyrna tells what happened between Hector's funeral and the taking of Troy. The poet, of whom we know little or nothing, saturated himself with the spirit of Homer and caught the ring of his music. This is a new verse translation by Dr. Way.

> *"Quintus Smyrnaeus' 'Fall of Troy,' written about* 350 A.D., *is one of the best of the literary epics, and is well translated."*
>
> THE SCHOOLMASTER

20 & 21. **SOPHOCLES.** Translated by F. Storr, of Trinity College, Cambridge. With a frontispiece. 2 volumes. (Vol. I, *2nd Impression;* Vol. II, *3rd Impression.*)

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OEDIPUS AT COLONUS	ELECTRA
ANTIGONE	TRACHINIAE
	PHILOCTETES

¶ "Sophocles," the supreme dramatic artist, here appears in a new and faithful translation. Mr. Storr has ably rendered the original in blank verse with occasional rhymed choruses. "A spirited and scholar-like version."—*The late Dr. H. Montagu Butler, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge.*

> *"Mr. Storr's translation . . . reads smoothly, without sacrificing any of its accuracy; blank verse flows easily from his pen, and his rhyming choruses, with their varied metres, should certainly be pleasing to all."*
>
> EDUCATIONAL TIMES

Greek Volumes

34. **ST. JOHN DAMASCENE,** *Barlaam and Ioasaph.* Translated by the Rev. G. R. Woodward, of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and Harold Mattingly, of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. With a frontispiece. 1 volume.

¶ This beautiful Eastern story has never before been translated into English. It is in the main a glorification of early Christian monasticism. The eleven Apologues (short stories pointing a moral) form a most attractive portion of the work, the best known being the tale of the caskets, immortalised by Shakespeare in "The Merchant of Venice."

> "*The whole is written with a fine eloquence and sincerity, and one is not surprised that it should, in the Middle Ages, have enjoyed a popularity hardly surpassed by that of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' in later times.*"
>
> SPECTATOR

49 & 50. **STRABO,** *Geography.* Translated by H. L. Jones. 8 volumes. *Ready,* Vol. I, with a frontispiece. Vol. II *shortly.*

¶ Strabo was a great traveller, and his geography contains much first-hand observation, precious to the ethnologist, besides much he has preserved from books now lost. He is also the first extant writer who treats of physical geography. He has, moreover, preserved many historical facts which would be unknown but for him. He describes Europe, Asia, and Africa. The translator has added important notes on the text, besides eliminating all the difficulties of the work.

> "*As for the translation of the work itself, it deserves great praise, and when completed it will be a very notable addition to English texts.*"
>
> CLASSICAL REVIEW

70 & 79. **THEOPHRASTUS,** *Enquiry into Plants.* Translated by Sir A. F. Hort, Bart., of Trinity College, Cambridge. With a frontispiece. 2 volumes. *Greek Volumes*

¶ Theophrastus was a pupil and friend of Aristotle. His "Enquiry into Plants," which is now for the first time translated into English, is the first known book on Botany; all subsequent botanical work in ancient times was based upon it, and it may fairly be considered as the foundation of the modern science.

> "*A translation such as this . . . is more than welcome to botanists and medical historians.*"
>
> Sir Clifford Allbutt in the CLASSICAL REVIEW

108—110. **THUCYDIDES,** *History of the Peloponnesian War.* Translated by C. F. Smith, of the University of Wisconsin. 4 volumes. *Ready*, Vols. I-III, with frontispieces and maps. Vol. IV *shortly*.

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tabat. Tum se quieti dedit et quievit verissimo quidem somno. Nam meatus animae, qui illi propter amplitudinem corporis gravior et sonantior erat, ab iis, qui limini obversabantur, audiebatur. Sed area, ex qua diaeta adibatur, ita iam cinere mixtisque pumicibus oppleta surrexerat, ut, si longior in cubiculo mora, exitus negaretur. Excitatus procedit seque Pomponiano ceterisque, qui pervigilarant, reddit. In commune consultant, intra tecta subsistant an in aperto vagentur. Nam crebris vastisque tremoribus tecta nutabant et quasi emota sedibus suis nunc huc, nunc illuc abire aut referri videbantur. Sub dio rursus quamquam levium exesorumque pumicum casus metuebatur; quod tamen periculorum collatio elegit. Et apud illum quidem ratio rationem, apud alios timorem timor vicit. Cervicalia capitibus imposita linteis constringunt; id munimentum adversus incidentia fuit.

Iam dies alibi, illic nox omnibus noctibus nigrior densiorque; quam tamen faces multae variaque lumina solabantur.[1] Placuit egredi in litus et e proximo aspicere, ecquid iam mare admitteret; quod adhuc vastum et adversum permanebat. Ibi super abiectum linteum recubans semel atque iterum frigidam poposcit hausitque. Deinde flammae flam-

[1] solabantur, *Cortius et cod. Laurent.* 47. 34 (*teste Keil*), solebantur *M*, solvebant *Catan.*, *a*, *Bipons.*

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abandoned district. After this he retired to rest, and it is most certain that his rest was a most genuine slumber; for his breathing, which, as he was pretty fat, was somewhat heavy and sonorous, was heard by those who attended at his chamber-door. But the court which led to his apartment now lay so deep under a mixture of pumice-stones and ashes, that if he had continued longer in his bedroom, egress would have been impossible. On being aroused, he came out, and returned to Pomponianus and the others, who had sat up all night. They consulted together as to whether they should hold out in the house, or wander about in the open. For the house now tottered under repeated and violent concussions, and seemed to rock to and fro as if torn from its foundations. In the open air, on the other hand, they dreaded the falling pumice-stones, light and porous though they were; yet this, by comparison, seemed the lesser danger of the two; a conclusion which my uncle arrived at by balancing reasons, and the others by balancing fears. They tied pillows upon their heads with napkins; and this was their whole defence against the showers that fell round them.

It was now day everywhere else, but there a deeper darkness prevailed than in the most obscure night; relieved, however, by many torches and divers illuminations. They thought proper to go down upon the shore to observe from close at hand if they could possibly put out to sea, but they found the waves still run extremely high and contrary. There my uncle having thrown himself down upon a disused sail, repeatedly called for, and drank, a draught of cold water; soon after, flames, and a

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HESIOD

κρύψε δὲ πῦρ· τὸ μὲν αὖτις ἐῢς πάις Ἰαπετοῖο
ἔκλεψ' ἀνθρώποισι Διὸς πάρα μητιόεντος
ἐν κοΐλῳ νάρθηκι λαθὼν Δία τερπικέραυνον.
τὸν δὲ χολωσάμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
  Ἰαπετιονίδη, πάντων πέρι μήδεα εἰδώς,
χαίρεις πῦρ κλέψας καὶ ἐμὰς φρένας ἠπεροπεύσας,
σοί τ' αὐτῷ μέγα πῆμα καὶ ἀνδράσιν ἐσσομένοισιν.
τοῖς δ' ἐγὼ ἀντὶ πυρὸς δώσω κακόν, ᾧ κεν ἅπαντες
τέρπωνται κατὰ θυμὸν ἑὸν κακὸν ἀμφαγαπῶντες.
  Ὣς ἔφατ'· ἐκ δ' ἐγέλασσε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.
Ἥφαιστον δ' ἐκέλευσε περικλυτὸν ὅττι τάχιστα
γαῖαν ὕδει φύρειν, ἐν δ' ἀνθρώπου θέμεν αὐδὴν
καὶ σθένος, ἀθανάτῃς δὲ θεῇς εἰς ὦπα ἐίσκειν
παρθενικῆς καλὸν εἶδος ἐπήρατον· αὐτὰρ Ἀθήνην
ἔργα διδασκῆσαι, πολυδαίδαλον ἱστὸν ὑφαίνειν·
καὶ χάριν ἀμφιχέαι κεφαλῇ χρυσέην Ἀφροδίτην
καὶ πόθον ἀργαλέον καὶ γυιοκόρους μελεδώνας·
ἐν δὲ θέμεν κύνεόν τε νόον καὶ ἐπίκλοπον ἦθος
Ἑρμείην ἤνωγε, διάκτορον Ἀργεϊφόντην.
  Ὣς ἔφαθ'· οἳ δ' ἐπίθοντο Διὶ Κρονίωνι ἄνακτι.
αὐτίκα δ' ἐκ γαίης πλάσσεν κλυτὸς Ἀμφιγυήεις
παρθένῳ αἰδοίῃ ἴκελον Κρονίδεω διὰ βουλάς·
ζῶσε δὲ καὶ κόσμησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ Χάριτές τε θεαὶ καὶ πότνια Πειθὼ
ὅρμους χρυσείους ἔθεσαν χροΐ· ἀμφὶ δὲ τήν γε
Ὧραι καλλίκομοι στέφον ἄνθεσιν εἰαρινοῖσιν·
[πάντα δέ οἱ χροῒ κόσμον ἐφήρμοσε Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.]
ἐν δ' ἄρα οἱ στήθεσσι διάκτορος Ἀργεϊφόντης
ψεύδεά θ' αἱμυλίους τε λόγους καὶ ἐπίκλοπον ἦθος

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men. He hid fire; but that the noble son of Iapetus stole again for men from Zeus the counsellor in a hollow fennel-stalk, so that Zeus who delights in thunder did not see it. But afterwards Zeus who gathers the clouds said to him in anger:

"Son of Iapetus, surpassing all in cunning, you are glad that you have outwitted me and stolen fire—a great plague to you yourself and to men that shall be. But I will give men as the price for fire an evil thing in which they may all be glad of heart while they embrace their own destruction."

So said the father of men and gods, and laughed aloud. And he bade famous Hephaestus make haste and mix earth with water and to put in it the voice and strength of human kind, and fashion a sweet, lovely maiden-shape, like to the immortal goddesses in face; and Athene to teach her needlework and the weaving of the varied web; and golden Aphrodite to shed grace upon her head and cruel longing and cares that weary the limbs. And he charged Hermes the guide, the Slayer of Argus, to put in her a shameless mind and a deceitful nature.

So he ordered. And they obeyed the lord Zeus the son of Cronos. Forthwith the famous Lame God moulded clay in the likeness of a modest maid, as the son of Cronos purposed. And the goddess bright-eyed Athene girded and clothed her, and the divine Graces and queenly Persuasion put necklaces of gold upon her, and the rich-haired Hours crowned her head with spring flowers. And Pallas Athene bedecked her form with all manner of finery. Also the Guide, the Slayer of Argus, contrived within her lies and crafty words and a deceitful nature at the

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AND
PERSIUS

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY
G. G. RAMSAY, LL.D., LITT.D.
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I

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